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11	WILLIÁM J. HOFFMAN, Receiver	
12		
13	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
14	CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
15	WESTERN DIVISION	
16	WILLIAM J. HOFFMAN, Court-	Case No. 2:17-cv-4183
17	appointed permanent receiver for Nationwide Automated Systems, Inc.,	COMPLAINT FOR FRAUDULENT
18	Oasis Studio Rentals, LLC, Oasis Studio Rentals #2, LLC, and Oasis Studio	TRANSFER
19	Rentals #3, LLC, and their subsidiaries and affiliates,	
20	Plaintiff,	
21	v.	
22	KELLY, BRIANNA & AIDAN CORP.,	
23	a Connecticut corporation; SEAN SULLIVAN; SEAN F. SULLIVAN;	
24	DEVIN SULLIVAN; MEGHAN BOUSTANY; MOLLY ROBOTTI; and	
25	Does 1 through 10, inclusive,	
26	Defendants.	
27		
28		

LAW OFFICES

Allen Matkins Leck Gamble
Mallory & Natsis LLP

Plaintiff William J. Hoffman of Trigild, Inc. ("Receiver"), the Courtappointed permanent receiver for Nationwide Automated Systems, Inc. ("NASI"), Oasis Studio Rentals, LLC, Oasis Studio Rentals #2, LLC, Oasis Studio Rentals #3, LLC, and their subsidiaries and affiliates ("Receivership Entities"), hereby brings the following Complaint against the above-captioned Defendants, Kelly, Brianna & Aidan Corp., Sean Sullivan, Sean F. Sullivan, Devin Sullivan, Meghan Boustany, and Molly Robotti (collectively, "Defendants"), and alleges, on behalf of the Receivership Entities, as follows:

I. INTRODUCTION

- 1. The Receiver was appointed permanent receiver in the Securities and Exchange Commission ("Commission") enforcement action styled as *Securities and Exchange Commission v. National Automated Systems, Inc., et al.*, United States District Court, Central District of California, Case No. 14-CV-07249-SJO (FFMx) ("SEC Action"), pursuant to the Preliminary Injunction and Orders (1) Freezing Assets; (2) Prohibiting the Destruction of Documents; (3) Requiring Accountings; and (4) Appointing a Receiver entered in the SEC Action on October 29, 2014 ("Preliminary Injunction").
- 2. Among other things, the Preliminary Injunction calls for the Receiver to recover and marshal, for the benefit of creditors of and investors in the Receivership Entities, any and all assets which were owned, leased, occupied, or otherwise controlled by the Receivership Entities or were otherwise purchased with assets of the Receivership Entities. The Receiver holds exclusive authority and control over the assets of the Receivership Entities, including over the causes of action alleged herein.
- 3. By this Complaint, the Receiver seeks to recover transfers of funds out of the Receivership Entities to Defendants that constitute "actually fraudulent" and "constructively fraudulent" voidable transfers under California's Uniform Voidable Transactions Act, Cal. Civ. Code section 3439, *et seq*.

II. JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- 4. This Court has jurisdiction over this matter on the basis of diversity of citizenship of the parties pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1332(a)(1), in that the Receiver, in his capacity as Court-appointed receiver for the Receivership Entities, is a citizen of the state of California, and Defendants are not citizens of the state of California, and in that the amount in controversy in this action exceeds the sum or value of \$75,000, exclusive of interest and costs.
- 5. This Court may exercise personal jurisdiction over the above-captioned Defendants pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 4(k), and 28 U.S.C. §§ 754 and 1692, because Defendants are the recipients of assets of the Receivership Entities, which assets are alleged, on information and belief, to be located in the state of Connecticut, and because the Receiver has previously complied with the terms of 28 U.S.C. § 754 by filing in the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut copies of the complaint and the order for his appointment filed and entered in the SEC Action.
- 6. Venue in the Central District of California is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim at issue occurred in the Central District of California, in that the contracts at issue facilitating the transfers of the Receivership Entity funds to Defendants were entered into in Calabasas, California; the purported business of the Receivership Entities which generated the funds paid to Defendants were operated from offices in Calabasas California; and the receipt and transfers of funds by and between the Receivership Entities and Defendants were facilitated through financial institutions located in or around Calabasas, California.

III. PARTIES

7. The Receiver is the duly appointed permanent receiver for the Receivership Entities, and was appointed permanent receiver for the Receivership Entities pursuant to the Preliminary Injunction.

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- 8. On information and belief Kelly, Brianna & Aidan Corp. is a Connecticut registered corporation that has its principal place of business in Darien, Connecticut, and is the recipient of assets of the Receivership Entities as described further herein.
- 9. On information and belief, Sean Sullivan is a citizen and resident of the state of Connecticut, and is the recipient of assets of the Receivership Entities as described further herein.
- 10. On information and belief, Sean F. Sullivan is a citizen and resident of the state of Florida, and is the recipient of assets of the Receivership Entities as described further herein.
- 11. On information and belief, Devin Sullivan is a citizen and resident of the state of Maine, and is the recipient of assets of the Receivership Entities as described further herein.
- 12. On information and belief, Meghan Boustany is a citizen and resident of the state of Connecticut, and is the recipient of assets of the Receivership Entities as described further herein.
- 13. On information and belief, Molly Robotti is a citizen and resident of the state of Connecticut, and is the recipient of assets of the Receivership Entities as described further herein.
- 14. The Receiver is ignorant of the true names and capacities, whether individual, corporate, associate or otherwise, of Does 1 through 10. The Receiver is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that each fictitiously named defendant is the recipient of voidable transfers from the Receivership Entities, or was in some way responsible for, participated in or contributed to the matters and things of which the Receiver complains herein, and in some fashion, has legal responsibility therefor. When the exact nature and identity of such fictitious defendants' responsibility for, participation in and contribution to the matters and

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things herein alleged is ascertained, the Receiver will seek to amend this Complaint and all proceedings herein to set forth the nature of these defendants' identity.

- 15. The Receiver is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Does 1 through 10, are principals, officers and/or agents of each of the other defendants, and directed, ratified, or caused the conduct and/or omissions alleged in this Complaint. The Receiver is further informed, and on that basis alleges, that Does 1 through 10 are the alter egos of the other defendants, and as such are liable for the conduct and damages alleged against the other defendants herein.
- 16. The Receiver is informed and believes, and based thereon alleges, that Defendants, at all times relevant herein are, the agents, principals, partners, coconspirators and/or co-venturers of Does 1 through 10, and acted within the course, scope and authority of said relationship, and that, as a result, are severally liable for the acts alleged herein.

IV. FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

A. The Purported Business of the Receivership Entities and the Commencement of the SEC Action

- 17. As alleged by the Commission in the SEC Action, NASI raised money from investors by selling them Automated Teller Machines ("ATMs"), leasing the ATMs back from investors, managing the ATMs for the investors, and paying the investors "rents" that were guaranteed to total at least 20% of the purchase price paid for the ATMs per year. The Receivership entities also paid referral fees to investors and other agents who recruited new investors to purchase ATMs.
- 18. In actuality, the Receivership Entities did not sell any ATMs to investors, but instead fabricated and sold fictitious ATMs with fabricated serial numbers and locations. The "rents" paid to investors who purchased fictitious ATMs, as well as referral fees paid to investors and agents, were paid from the amounts raised from other investors. Thus, NASI operated a classic Ponzi scheme.

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19. On or about September 17, 2014, the Commission initiated the SEC Action against the Receivership Entities and their principals Joel Gillis and Edward Wishner, alleging violations of federal securities laws. The Commission petitioned for the Receiver's appointment, and on September 30, 2014, and October 29, 2014, this Court entered orders appointing the Receiver, first on a temporary basis and then as permanent receiver for the Receivership Entities.

B. The Receiver's Authority and Investigation Pursuant to His Appointment

- 20. Pursuant to the terms of his appointment, the Receiver is vested with exclusive authority and control over the assets of the Receivership Entities. Specifically, Article XII of the Preliminary Injunction vests the Receiver with the "full powers of an equity receiver, including, but not limited to . . . full power to sue . . . and take into possession all [receivership] property." (Emphasis added.)
- 21. Since his appointment, the Receiver has continued to conduct investigation into the activities of the Receivership Entities, and the results of his investigation to date supports and confirms the Commissions' allegations in the SEC Action, including that NASI operated a Ponzi scheme, sold fictitious ATMs to investors and made rent and referral fee payments to investors from funds raised from other investors.
- 22. On or around December 5, 2014, the principal individual defendants in the SEC Action, Joel Gillis and Edward Wishner, filed answers to the SEC's complaint in which they admit the facts supporting the SEC's Ponzi scheme allegations.

C. Criminal Indictment and Guilty Pleas

23. On or around December 16, 2014, Gillis and Wishner were arrested and charged with mail fraud, wire fraud, conspiracy, and aiding and abetting in the criminal action entitled *United States v. Gillis, et al.*, C.D. Cal. Case No. 14-CR-00712-SJO. Gillis and Wishner waived indictment, surrendered their passports, and

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1 were released on bail. On January 13, 2015, and January 21, 2015, respectively,

2 Wishner and Gillis plead guilty to all four counts of the criminal information. In

connection with Gillis' guilty plea, a statement of facts signed by Gillis that supports

the guilty plea was filed by the government ("Statement of Facts"). As part of his

5 guilty plea, Gillis stated under oath that the facts in the Statement of Facts were true.

The Statement of Facts is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

24. The Statement of Facts is fully incorporated herein by reference. The facts stated therein are included in this complaint as though fully restated and alleged herein. On November 16, 2015, Gillis and Wishner were sentenced to incarceration for 120 months and 108 months, respectively. On January 26, 2016, an order requiring Gillis and Wishner to pay \$124,542,945.55 in restitution to the victims of the Ponzi scheme was entered.

D. The Voidable Transfers to Defendants From the Receivership Entities

25. Upon the Receiver's appointment, the Receiver promptly moved to secure control over NASI's offices, assets, and operations, including its electronic and physical records and data. Altogether, these records included 92 boxes of documents and electronic images containing a total of over 56,000 documents. Despite the large volume of records obtained, there was no way for the Receiver to identify profiting investors without expending considerable time to reconstruct financial receipts and disbursements for the Receivership Entities going back more than 15 years from the date of his appointment. The Receiver's investigation into the assets and financial affairs of the Receivership Entities was further complicated because the Receivership Entities did not keep traditional accounting systems or software, balance sheets, profit and loss statements or other financial statements, bank statements or other banking records for their accounts, or a traditional database of investor accounts. Accordingly, at the outset of his appointment and for lengthy period of time thereafter, the Receiver had no way to know of specific payments

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received from individual investors or payments made to individual investors as purported profits, including payments received from or made to Defendants by NASI.

- As reliable information about NASI's financial transactions was not 26. available, the Receiver and his staff had to devote considerable time and diligently reconstructed the company's ledger of transactions. This required the Receiver and his staff to manually source information from years of bank statements and cleared checks in order to create a schedule of checks paid by NASI to investors. On average, over 2,000 checks were paid by NASI to investors on a monthly basis in 2014. A significant amount of time was also spent by the Receiver and his staff to reconstruct banking transactions from 2005, 2006 and 2007, as financial institutions no longer kept these records since they are only required to maintain account records going back seven years. Reconstruction of these years of payments to investors was not completed until the second quarter of 2015, and it was not until the second quarter of 2016 that the Receiver was able to complete the reconstruction of both payments received from and made to Defendants such that a determination could be made as to whether Defendants received profits in excess of their initial deposits.
- 27. Specifically, including payments to and from Defendants going back to 2006, it was not until June 6, 2016 that the Receiver discovered that Defendants had received profits over and above their initial deposits. Once discovered, the Receiver promptly made a demand on Defendants for disgorgement in a letter dated June 28, 2016. Defendants did not accept the Court-approved settlement offer in the letter and the Receiver then promptly filed this action.
- 28. Attached hereto as <u>Exhibit B</u> is a schedule of bank transfers from Defendants to NASI and from NASI to Defendants. As the schedule reflects, the net amount received by Defendants ("Profit Amount") is calculated by subtracting (a) transfers from NASI to Defendants ("Payments from NASI") from (b) transfers

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from Defendants to NASI ("Deposit Amount"). Defendants' Profit Amount is $\$168,134.50.^1$

29. Defendants had no business dealing with NASI apart from transactions relating to the purchase and leasing of fictitious ATMs and provided no services or other value to NASI other than amounts paid for the fictitious ATMs.

COUNT I – VOIDABLE TRANSFER

- 30. The Receiver incorporates herein each and every allegation contained in Paragraphs 1 through 29, inclusive, hereinabove set forth.
- 31. Over the course of its pre-receivership operations, NASI paid the Profit Amount to Defendants with the intent to hinder, delay, or defraud NASI's creditors. Such payments were made from the proceeds of the Ponzi scheme which were generated from investors in the scheme.
- 32. The Receivership Entities received nothing of value in exchange for the payments that comprise the Profit Amount.
 - 33. At the time the payments comprising the Profit Amount were made to Defendants, NASI was engaged in or about to engage in business transactions for which its remaining assets were unreasonably small in relation to the business or transaction.
 - 34. NASI was insolvent, or became insolvent, shortly after the subject payments comprising the Profit Amount were made to Defendants.
 - 35. NASI intended to incur, or believed or reasonably should have believed it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay as they became due.
 - 36. As a consequence, the full Profit Amount is both an "actual fraud" and "constructive fraud" voidable transfer under California's Uniform Voidable

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All transfers of Payments from NASI occurring (a) after Defendant received payments equal to the Deposit Amount, and (b) more than seven years prior to the date of filing this Complaint have been excluded from the calculation of the Profit Amount.

Transactions Act, Cal. Civ. Code section 3439, et seq., and is subject to immediate 1 disgorgement to the Receiver. 2 3 PRAYER FOR RELIEF WHEREFORE, the Receiver prays for judgment against Defendants as 4 5 follows: For a judgment against Defendants, avoiding the transfer from NASI to 6 (a) Defendants comprising the Profit Amount; and 7 8 (b) For an order deeming the Profit Amount paid to Defendants to be held in constructive trust for the benefit of the Receivership Entities; and For an order directing Defendants to immediately pay the Profit 10 (c) Amount, plus prejudgment interest and costs, to the Receiver; and 11 For such other and further relief as the Court may deem proper. 12 (d) 13 Dated: June 5, 2017 14 ALLEN MATKINS LECK GAMBLE MALLORY & NATSIS LLP 15 DAVID R. ZARO EDWARD G. FATES TIM C. HSU 16 17 /s/ Tim C. Hsu By: TIM C. HSU 18 Attorneys for Receiver 19 WILLIĂM J. HOFFMAN 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28

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